

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BROWN COUNTY
HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE

Pursuant to Section 19.84 Wis. Stats., a regular meeting of the Brown County Human Services Committee was held on Wednesday, February 28, 2018 in Room 200 of the Northern Building, 305 E. Walnut Street, Green Bay, WI.

Present: Chair Hoyer, Supervisor De Wane, Supervisor Schadewald, Supervisor Brusky, Supervisor Linssen
Also Present: Judge Zuidmulder, TAD Grant Coordinator Mark Vanden Hoogen, Health and Human Services Director Erik Pritzl, Finance Manager Eric Johnson, Veterans Service Officer Jerry Polus, Supervisor Becker, Supervisor Ballard, Supervisor Gruszynski, County Executive Troy Streckenbach, Director of Administration Chad Weininger, other interested parties and news media

I. Call Meeting to Order.

The meeting was called to order by Chair Hoyer at 5:30 p.m.

II. Approve/Modify Agenda.

Motion made by Supervisor De Wane, seconded by Supervisor Schadewald to approve. Vote taken.
MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

III. Approve/Modify Minutes of January 24, 2018.

Motion made by Supervisor Brusky, seconded by Supervisor De Wane to approve. Vote taken. **MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

Comments from the Public: None.

Report from Human Services Chair, Erik Hoyer: No report.

1. Review Minutes of:

- a. Children with Disabilities Education Board (December 19, 2017).
- b. Criminal Justice Coordinating Board (January 11, 2018).
- c. Mental Health Treatment Committee (January 17, 2018).
- d. Veterans' Recognition Subcommittee (January 16, 2018).

Motion made by Supervisor De Wane, seconded by Supervisor Schadewald to suspend the rules and take 1 a-d together. Vote taken. **MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

Motion made by Supervisor De Wane, seconded by Supervisor Schadewald to receive and place on file Items 1 a – d. Vote taken. **MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

Treatment Courts

2. Treatment Court Update from Judge Zuidmulder.

Judge Zuidmulder provided the Committee with a handout, a copy of which is attached, which provides an outline of treatment court participants as well as other statistical data. He informed the first treatment court was the drug court and it was created in 2009. At that time Judge Zuidmulder pledged to the County Board that he would report regularly to the Human Services Committee and Public Safety Committee to provide updates and answer questions. Following creation of the drug court, the veterans' treatment court, mental health court, and heroin court were implemented and the OWI court is currently in the works. Judge Zakowski has agreed to assume the responsibility for the OWI Court. Judge Zuidmulder noted about half of the judges in the County are committed to work on these treatment courts and he is happy that his colleagues have stepped up.

There are several factors in the success of the treatment courts. First, the evidence seems to be that the reasons these courts are successful is because of the immediate accountability. There is also data that strongly suggests that an authority figure that emphasizes the positive things the participants do while de-emphasizing the negative results in success.

Supervisor Schadewald asked if more personnel would allow the treatment courts to treat more people. Judge Zuidmulder responded that when a program is started, there is an immediately identifiable need group. Through his public service he has learned that at some point in time, if too much is done, it results in looking for people to take into the program, instead of taking in the people who really need to be in the program. At this time Judge Zuidmulder feels they are doing well and have the resources they need.

Supervisor Brusky asked if there are other categories of treatment courts that Brown County currently does not have. Judge Zuidmulder responded that there are domestic abuse courts and said that is something the County could take a look at in the future. The current treatment courts in Brown County are the most universally found in other communities.

Supervisor De Wane recalled when the first treatment court was started and he gave Judge Zuidmulder kudos for the program and how far it has come and how well it is doing.

No action taken.

Communications

3. **Communication from Supervisor Becker (et al.) re: To Human Services Committee: Explore a possible partnership with an interested Brown County School District, to allow them access to Brown County's mental health programs, services, and counselors. *Referred from the February County Board.***

Supervisor Becker said this stems from the most-recent school shooting in which a number of people were killed. He has spoken with school personnel in both Green Bay and Pulaski regarding this and has learned that there are some resources, but there is a need to have a more complete package. He said Brown County is blessed with the resources we have and he feels with an abundance of resources comes a responsibility to act and that is what we need to do. He feels there a myriad of things the County could do such as providing crisis counseling, setting up a tip line that people can call if someone needs to speak with someone immediately, etc.

Hoyer said he would like to talk about the existing services and then see where it all fits in. Health and Human Services Director Erik Pritzl said currently the County has an outpatient clinic at the Community Treatment Center that serves adults for substance use and mental health needs and monitors people under commitment orders or agreements. The County also offers inpatient services to adults at the CTC. There is a satellite clinic in the Sophie Beaumont Building which is the Child and Adolescent Behavioral Health Unit, also known as CABHU, which is a team of clinicians that provide services to children that come into the agency through the Child Protection Unit or the Youth Justice Unit. CABHU is a gateway for Human Services to have contact with children and families and Pritzl noted that those resources can be challenging to come by in the community or there could be access issues. This is not a generally available service; they depend on community providers to provide services for children and adolescents. With regard to crisis services, the County contracts with Family Services for the Crisis Center which serves all populations. This is a 24/7 service that is accessed by phone, in person at the Crisis Center or they will mobile out to different locations, including schools. Family Services addresses not only the immediate crisis, they also do safety planning as well as provide resources and referrals. Pritzl said the County is required to provide crisis services and mental health services up to the limits of available funding.

Supervisor Schadewald asked if there is a plan in place regarding school shootings with mass casualties. He feels this topic should be explored and would like to hear a report at a future meeting of what Human Services has for resources and how to use them because we now live in a world where things like school

shootings happen and it is important for elected representatives to know it has been thought of and are working toward taking the appropriate steps. Becker said that is what he is looking for and added that although he can appreciate the county relying heavily on community partners, there are times when that is not enough. He is interested in finding out what the needs in the schools are and also if there is something that can be done by the county to help students and staff get through traumatic circumstances. He reiterated that from the schools he has spoken with, there is a need for this and he feels we have a duty to explore what we can do and if there is something that can be done, we need to do it. Schadewald agreed and said the conversation needs to be started.

Supervisor Linssen asked for clarification as to who the CABHU program serves. Pritzl said that program handles internal referrals from Child Protection as well as the Youth Justice Unit. He acknowledged there is a shortage of mental health resources in the community and finding providers can be a challenge as well as appropriate reimbursement to support clinics. When people have a mental health need, they have to look to community providers that are covered through their payment sources to access a lot of services. If there are not any other options, people can become stuck. For example, finding a Medical Assistance provider can be a challenge. For the community provider programs, parents would be seeking these out and arranging services.

Motion made by Supervisor Linssen, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to suspend the rules to allow interested parties to speak. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

-Heidi Ballard, 1883 Guns Street, Green Bay, WI

Ballard indicated she is a school counselor for the Ashwaubenon School District. Ashwaubenon has Innovative Counseling within the school that will see students and then bill services through the parents' insurance.

Linssen questioned if Ballard is familiar with services provided through the County for things like EM1s and through the youth justice system. Ballard said she is only familiar with services rendered through Family Services. Linssen asked for an explanation of the mental health services and case managements programs the schools typically have available to them. Ballard informed some schools have counselors within the building that are from another agency but she is not sure if all high schools have that. She said the in-school counseling at Ashwaubenon by Innovative Services is typically reserved for students who do not have the capacity to get to other outside counseling on their own. As a school counselor, if a student has a higher need than she can meet, the first choice would be for the parent to follow through with the appropriate outside counseling, but if they do not trust that the parent will follow through with this, the student can be referred to the in-school counselor contracted through the school.

Pritzl added that there is a Coordinated Services Teams (CST) that the County gets a small amount of dollars from the State for. The CST addresses case management needs for children who are involved in multiple systems such as the youth justice system, special education system and child welfare. Brown County has one person who serves this population.

Linssen asked if the school can require counseling as part of discipline to avoid being suspended or expelled. Ballard said she can only speak for the school she works at and said the Associated Principal is very involved when someone is referred to the on-site counselor or to crisis services, but she does not feel this is something that would ever be forced upon a student and she also noted that in certain situations the school liaison officer would get involved if someone needs transportation to the Crisis Center. Ballard said both the school and the Crisis Center will inform parents of issues and then it is up to the parent to get the appropriate services for the child. In the case of parents who are uncooperative, they would assign the child to the in-house counselor. The school does not have any mechanism to coerce a parent to engage in services for their child unless it would rise to the level of child abuse which would then be reported to CPS.

Linssen asked if the services of CABHU are something that we could make available in the schools for things like severe behavioral issues. Pritzl said that is not something that could be mandated; the only programs they offer for case management are the CST program he talked about earlier and the Comprehensive Community Services program but these are voluntary services and there would need to be a parental agreement along with meeting the eligibility criteria. Linssen understood that these services could not be mandated, but asked if the services could be made available to parents and children who would be willing to engage. Pritzl said at this time there is not much capacity and questioned if an open ended case management program is something that is under the role of Human Services.

Linssen questioned if there would be any way for the schools to lower the bar so that services could be provided to students before issues rise to the level of an EM1 situation. He feels there are a lot of students who could use and benefit from services that do not necessarily rise to the level of having a juvenile adjudication or in an EM1 situation and he noted that school shootings and other things like that do not always rise to that level before the breaking point hits. Pritzl referenced a model in La Crosse that includes collaboration between community providers, the school district and the Human Services Department for case management. There are some models that are almost diversionary in nature. Linssen said that is what he is thinking about and Pritzl feels that is something that could possibly be replicated. He feels it would make sense, but he cannot ignore the fact that at this time it is difficult to keep up with what has to be done due to the supervision capacity, case manager capacity and the available funding.

Schadewald said he wants to do as much as possible to help and protect kids, and one of the things he feels we can do in this regard is prepare for the things we know do happen such as suicides and other things like car accidents and the potential for violence. These are specific examples of things that happen and he would like to know what Brown County does in these situations and if more could be done or if things could be done better.

-Rebecca Fairman, Connections for Mental Wellness

Fairman said Connection for Mental Wellness is a fairly new community collaboration that is based around providing mental health services in a collective impact forum by bringing in as many different parties as they can through governments, for profits, not for profits, school systems and other entities to address mental health collaboration. One of the big components of that is school based mental health systems. Currently they are in ten different schools within the community and six school systems.

-Bree Decker, Connections for Mental Wellness

Decker is the Community Engagement Manager at Connections for Mental Wellness. At this time there are five providers in the school based mental health collaborative working in six different school districts. This program is in its infant stage and Decker noted they spent a year gathering the mental health provider groups and the schools to talk about how to do this. It is a very complicated process. The pilot started with the 2017 school year and is geared towards meeting the needs of students who have significant needs for mental health and barriers to get the treatment they need. It is barrier driven and a closed referral system at this time but they are hoping the program could be a little more open in the future to serve more kids. They are working in tandem with the Department of Public Instruction and the model they put out for the school based mental health curriculum.

Fairman said there are times that a child's needs exceed what the school counselors are able to deal with and through the partnership with the schools, there are therapists going out to the schools to meet with students who are referred and have parental permission to be seen. This reduces the barriers for students who are in need of mental health services but their parents may not be in a position to facilitate it. Having the services available right at school reduces the barriers, but she noted that it is very expensive and often those who have the high barriers and high needs have very low insurance rates or very high deductibles.

Fairman continued that they are working with a number of agencies on this pilot including Prevea, Catholic Charities, Bellin, Aurora, Family Services and Foundations Health. Decker said these agencies are providing the therapy and the insurance that covers a referred child pays for the therapy. The school districts provide space in their buildings and referral services. Decker said for children to thrive, their mental health needs have to be met.

-Mary Kelley, Suamico, Wisconsin

Kelley informed that Citizen Action of Wisconsin is currently working on trying to get state legislators to appeal to the federal government for funding for school nurses to do depression and preventative service screenings in the schools. The state has to ask for the money to be used in this manner and it is her understanding that if enough people ask our state representatives to ask for this money, the money would be made available.

Motion made by Supervisor De Wane, seconded by Supervisor Schadewald to return to regular order of business. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

With regard to the emergency preparedness talked about earlier, Pritzl said he would need to check with Emergency Management as to what the requirements are. For example, he noted they are required to have a facility plan for CTC which Emergency Management depends on, but the plan is facilitated and developed by Human Services. He said his staff could reach out to schools to learn about their plans and what supports they have identified and he feels it is good to reach out to partners to identify those things and learn what their expectations are. Linssen said he would also like Pritzl or his staff to inquire of the schools if there is interest in more intensive case management solutions if the County Board would make them available. Becker said he has already talked to schools and there is interest. Linssen asked how many kids are typically handled by each case manager and Pritzl responded that they typically handle between 30 – 40 cases.

Becker agreed with Schadewald in that we have to work on the preparedness but also feels we need to find out what the needs are and how to prepare for them and where the County fits in these discussions and what more we can be doing to meet the needs. Linssen added the County has the expertise on this and the people who are most capable of handling these situations and therefore he feels it is appropriate for the County to be involved in discussions, even though this is probably a school district funding issue more than anything.

Supervisor Gruszynski said he has heard concerns regarding the budget, but he feels the County would be doing a disservice if when we looked at the options that would be available, if funding was taken into account. He agreed with Schadewald in that we are in the information gathering stage and he feels there are some potential opportunities and he does not want to get bogged down because it is up to the Board to make decisions regarding funding and future capacity.

Supervisor Ballard feels there is an awareness piece to this in that the County may not be aware of what the school district needs are and the school districts may not be aware of all of the services the County offers. There is also a communication piece as to what the needs are and where the gaps are and there is also the grant writing person issue to look for grants that could be used for funding to be sure that the mental health needs of students are being met.

De Wane said he is happy that we are getting a conversation going on this, but we need more than conversation; we need action. He thinks Chief Smith of the Green Bay Police Department has offered to work with the schools to do some training.

A timeline was discussed to bring information back to this Committee and it was agreed to bring this back at the May meeting. Schadewald said Pritzl did not have to wait until the entire report is done to report back; he can bring information forward as he receives it. Linssen added that he would be curious to know

if there would be interest in extending the ability for schools to have students engage in what would otherwise only be court-ordered case management similar to what would be made available to juveniles who go through the mental health or juvenile justice system through the County. If it is found that there would be interest, Linssen would also like to know what the cost of that may be. Pritzl said he will ask the question, but feels that is something the school district would do. Linssen did not disagree but said the schools may not have thought of this or know how intensely the County gets involved in this. He finds the County's case management to be significantly above what the school provides and feels this is something we should talk about.

Motion made by Supervisor De Wane, seconded by Supervisor Schadewald to refer to staff to learn more about the La Crosse model and other information discussed and bring back at the May Human Services Committee meeting. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Motion made by Supervisor Schadewald, seconded by Supervisor De Wane to take Items 7 & 8 at this time. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Although shown in the proper format here, Items 7 & 8 were taken at this time.

Wind Turbine Update

4. Receive new information – Standing Item.

Motion made by Supervisor Schadewald, seconded by Supervisor De Wane to suspend the rules to allow interested parties to speak. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Barbara Vanden Boogart – President of Brown County Citizens for Responsible Wind Energy

Vanden Boogart provided the Committee with a folder of information which is on file and can be viewed in the County Board Office. This information includes a document entitled "Lab Test Confirms Inaudible Wind Turbine Sound Causes Adverse Impacts On People", an article from the North American Platform Against Windpower entitled "Sensing But Not Hearing: The problem of Wind Turbine Noise (Interview with Acoustician Steven Cooper, AU) and Proceedings of Meetings on Acoustic, 174th Meeting of the Acoustical Society of America.

Vanden Boogart said the report entitled "Lab Test Confirms Inaudible Wind Turbine Sound Causes Adverse Impacts on People" is ground breaking and people across the world have been waiting for it.

Vanden Boogart read a statement to the Committee, a copy of which is attached.

Motion made by Supervisor Schadewald, seconded by Supervisor De Wane to return to regular order of business. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

No action taken.

Other

5. Formally Identify Members of the Mental Health Ad Hoc Committee.

Hoyer said at the time the Mental Health Ad Hoc Committee was created several years ago, there was not a formal identification of its membership. For the sake of clarity and the record, Hoyer would like to identify the members of the committee. The current membership consists of two County Board Supervisors, District Attorney, Assistant Corporation Counsel, representative from the Jail, Sheriff, Director of Health and Human Services, Behavioral Health Manager and two members from the public. In addition, Judge Zuidmulder frequently attends the meetings, but his role is more advisory in nature. Hoyer said what he is looking for is the designation of the positions.

After discussing this, it was determined that this should be referred to staff to come up with the proper procedure for forming the committee.

Motion made by Supervisor Schadewald, seconded by Supervisor De Wane to direct staff to provide direction as to what powers a Committee Chair has to appoint members to an ad hoc Committee and to define who the members of the Mental Health Ad Hoc Committee should be. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

6. Resolution Increasing the Size of the Brown County Children with Disabilities Education Board.

Syble Hopp School Administrator Kim Pahlow said there are currently five members on the Children with Disabilities Education Board and they would like to increase it to seven. The reason for this is mainly to alleviate problems with not having enough members to form a quorum and also to provide for a little more diversity on the Board. Assuming the Resolution is passed, Syble Hopp will then work with the County Executive to add the positions.

Motion made by Supervisor De Wane, seconded by Supervisor Schadewald to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Veterans Services

7. 2017 to 2018 Carryover Funds.

Motion made by Supervisor Schadewald, seconded by Supervisor De Wane to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

8. Resolution regarding a Table of Organization Change in the Veterans Services Department Clerk/Typist I Position.

CVSO Jerry Polus informed the Clerk Typist in his office has indicated a preference to work fewer hours due to a family situation. Staff discussed the options and the only viable option they came up with is a job sharing plan. The Clerk Typist position is easy to train and they have a person in the office now who has worked in a work study position and as a volunteer who is willing to job share with the Clerk Typist. This would allow the long term Clerk Typist the flexibility she needs to attend to her family situation. This has been approved by HR and administration.

Motion made by Supervisor Schadewald, seconded by Supervisor De Wane to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Human Services Department

9. 2017 to 2018 Carryover Funds.

Pritzl informed this relates to software for health records and there is a carryover for this each year.

Motion made by Supervisor De Wane, seconded by Supervisor Schadewald to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

10. Budget Adjustment Request (17-106) – Any increase in expenses with an offsetting increase in revenue.

This budget adjustment is to recognize major Community Services adjustments to personnel costs, purchased services expenses, and offsetting revenue account for significant unanticipated variances during 2017 within the Health and Human Services Department. Personnel costs were higher than anticipated for overtime during increased caseloads and coverage for open positions, and for health insurance costs. Operating expenses were higher than budgeted in a number of areas, primarily in purchased services. Offsetting the increased expenses, revenues from significantly higher than anticipated prior year cost report settlements have been received from CCS and WIMCR programs. Due to the possibility of adjusted settlements based on further review and analysis, this budget adjustment conservatively recognizes only a portion of the settlement payments received to the

WIMCR Deficit Reduction account and CCS Prior Year Revenue account. If the final settlements noted above do not cover additional expenses, Humans Services plans to apply available fund balance to offset any remaining loss/deficit for 2017.

Motion made by Supervisor De Wane, seconded by Supervisor Schadewald to approve. Vote taken.

MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

11. Budget Adjustment Request (18-42) – Any increase in expenses with an offsetting increase in revenue.

The Office of Preparedness and Emergency Health Care, within the Wisconsin Department of Health Services Division of Public Health, allocated an additional \$50,000 towards Region 3's budget. Brown County Health Department is the administrator for Region 3. These funds are to be used for preparedness and equipment associated with the Region 3 Healthcare Coalition. This will include exercises, training and equipment to support preparedness in Region 3 which includes Brown County and many EMS and Fire agencies as well as four acute care hospitals, a Veterans Hospital and a Psychiatric hospital which will all benefit from the increased funding.

Motion made by Supervisor De Wane, seconded by Supervisor Schadewald to approve. Vote taken.

MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

12. Resolution regarding a Table of Organization Change in the Health and Human Services Department – Community Services Division.

Pritzl said this is the position for the OWI Court Case Manager that Judge Zuidmulder spoke about earlier in the meeting.

Motion made by Supervisor Schadewald, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

13. Substance Use Prevention Education Activities.

Tyler Luedke, Substance Abuse Prevention Specialist and Andrea Kressin, Community Engagement Manager of the Public Health Division addressed the Committee. Luedke said at the end of last year he did some AODA prevention efforts within local high schools. Part of his role is to provide education to incoming students and he used this opportunity to recruit Rise Together to join in these efforts. Luedke said he had done a comprehensive survey and the results of the survey are contained in the agenda packet. The survey showed there is a big knowledge base of AODA behaviors ranging from alcohol use, drug use, drinking and driving, binge drinking, underage drinking and drug overdose. He felt it was beneficial for him and Rise Together to go into the schools to provide education to the students.

Kressin provided a high level overview of some of the initiatives the Public Health Division is working on. She said every two years Public Health is tasked with doing a community health improvement plan. Alcohol and drug issues continue to be a priority for the community as shown in the assessment done last October. Health and Human Services is working with a number of community coalitions such as the Drug Alliance in order to align priorities both within the Alcohol and Drug Task Force and other grantees and other organizations that can provide support both financially and from an expertise standpoint.

Earlier this year Luedke and Public Health Educator Kris Kovacic applied for an Alliance for Wisconsin Youth grant which they were awarded to help support some of the substance abuse and opiate issues in the community. They will be prioritizing becoming application ready for the Drug Free Communities grant which is a significant amount of money. The handout she provided, a copy of which is attached, highlights the objections and strategies that are being proposed to merge efforts with the Alcohol and Drug Task Force. The three focus areas which are awareness, access and policy and the long and short term goals in each category are outlined in the handout.

Schadewald asked Luedke how long it took to write the grant referred to above. Luedke said it took about a month. Kressin added that Public Health is tasked with doing a lot with a little and any staffing support or

financial support that could be given would definitely help them prioritize within their division and what they are currently working on.

Pritzl added when it comes to writing grants, there are several individuals working on this. Schadewald said he wants the County Board to understand that it takes a lot of time to write grants and there may be other grants out there that could be available that we do not apply for. Kressin said the Drug Free Communities Grant she spoke about earlier includes a very substantial application process and will require a large amount of staff time. They are in the process of prioritizing that internally. She said the grant proceeds would be over \$100,000 per year for five years with the possibility of an additional extension.

Schadewald asked what could be done to help Luedke in his position. Luedke said promoting throughout the district would align with the key strategies. Things like making the public aware that they provide lock boxes and education regarding lock boxes as well as drug take back events would be helpful. Schadewald offered to contact officials in his district to make connections to help with public awareness. He also talked about the benefit of social media positions to help get the word out about different things. Pritzl suggested that the Administration Committee look at the policies regarding social media use within the County and how things are done in different departments. Schadewald asked that this be placed on the next Administration Committee agenda.

Pritzl thanked the Committee for listening to these individuals and said they are tremendous assets to the Department and he is glad the Committee was able to interact with them and see the talent within the Department. This is one of the successes in terms of merging departments because they get the best of both worlds and some amazing talent.

Motion made by Supervisor De Wane, seconded by Supervisor Schadewald to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

14. Executive Director's Report.

Pritzl informed they are still in the process of recruiting for a Community Services Administrator. This process has been ongoing for the last five months and they are still making their best efforts and managing the best they can. He said there is fit and then there is trying to come to terms with the candidates that are agreeable to both sides and they have not been able to get there yet.

Pritzl also talked about the Poverty Outcomes Improvement Network Team (POINT) as outlined in his report in the agenda packet. Brown County has not been real active with this, but they have done a lot of work in the Fox Valley and Oshkosh and Green Bay and Brown County is going to come on board which is good to see because POINT has done a lot of good work regarding making a dent in poverty.

Motion made by Supervisor Schadewald, seconded by Supervisor Linssen to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

15. Financial Report for Community Treatment Center and Community Services.

Motion made by Supervisor Schadewald, seconded by Supervisor De Wane to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

16. Statistical Reports.

- a. Monthly CTC Data.
 - i. Bay Haven Crisis Diversion.
 - ii. Nicolet Psychiatric Hospital.
 - iii. CTC Double Shifts.
- b. Child Protection – Child Abuse/Neglect Report.
- c. Monthly Contract Update.

Motion made by Supervisor Linssen, seconded by Supervisor Schadewald to suspend the rules and take Items 16a-c together. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Motion made by Supervisor Schadewald, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to receive and place on file Items 16a-c. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

17. Request for New Non-Continuous and Contract Providers and New Provider Contract.

Motion made by Supervisor De Wane, seconded by Supervisor Schadewald to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Aging & Disability Resource Center – No items

Health Department – No items

Other

18. Audit of bills.

Motion made by Supervisor Schadewald, seconded by Supervisor Brusky to acknowledge receipt of the bills. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

19. Such other Matters as Authorized by Law.

It was indicated that the meeting time for Human Services Committee will be 6:00 pm moving forward.

20. Adjourn.

Motion made by Supervisor Schadewald, seconded by Supervisor De Wane to adjourn at 7:58 pm. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Respectfully submitted,

Therese Giannunzio
Administrative Specialist

BROWN COUNTY HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

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**Drug Court:**
Judge Marc Hammer

Category	Number
Total Participants to Date	118
Current Participants	23
Additional Approved Participants (awaiting start date)	1
Individuals in Referral Process	12
Successful Graduates	34
Terminations within the first 60 days of acceptance	5
Total Number of Terminations	49

The Brown County Drug Court held its first court session on 7/31/09. The target population of Drug Court are individuals that have had heavy involvement with the criminal justice system (Prior Prison Sentences, Failed Probationary periods or Treatment, Significant Criminal Charges) that have an identified AODA need. The national average for terminations is between 25-40%; with 118 total participants and 49 terminations we are currently at 41%. If you exclude terminations that occurred within the first 60 days of acceptance our termination rate is at 37%.

NEW Veterans Treatment Court:
Judge Kendall Kelley

Category	Number
Total Participants to Date	80
Current Participants	24
Additional Approved Participants (awaiting start date)	2
Individuals in Referral Process	3
Successful Graduates	42
Terminations within the first 60 days of acceptance	6
Terminations related to absconding (including those within 60 days acceptance)	4
Total Number of Terminations	13

The NEWVTC accepted its first participant on 3/20/2012. The NEWVTC Treatment Court is designed specifically to staff and handle cases involving offenders with veteran status through an intensive, judicially monitored program of alcohol, drug, and mental health treatment, rehabilitation services and strict community supervision.



Mental Health Court:
Judge Donald Zuidmulder

Category	Number
Total Participants to Date	47
Current Participants	18
Additional Approved Participants (awaiting start date)	1
Individuals in Referral Process	6
Successful Graduates	9
Terminations within the first 60 days of acceptance	6
Total Number of Terminations	12

The Mental Health Court accepted its first participant on 03/20/2015. The Mental Health Court serves individuals within the community who have a diagnosed serious/persistent mental health need. Additionally, that unmet need is evidenced to be the primary factor behind their ongoing criminal justice involvement. The Mental Health Court's goals are to re-establish participants with their providers, develop an obtainable independent living plan, and provide intensive case management and supervision services.

Heroin Court:
Judge Thomas Walsh

Category	Number
Total Participants to Date	52
Current Participants	25
Additional Approved Participants (awaiting start date)	2
Individuals in Referral Process	5
Successful Graduates	17
Terminations within the first 60 days of acceptance	11
Total Number of Terminations	17

Heroin Court accepted its first participant on 03/26/15 and held its first court date on 4/2/16. The purpose of the court is to specifically address the growing abuse of Heroin and Opiates in Brown County and to provide comprehensive treatment and supervision services to individuals within Brown County. In addition to serving the High Risk/Need population that exhausted conventional means of supervision and treatment, the Heroin Court also admits individuals with first time heroin/opiate crimes in order to preemptively provide the needed services to reduce risk of serious harm.

OWI Court: Pending Approval

Category	Number
Total Participants to Date	0
Current Participants	0
Additional Approved Participants (awaiting start date)	0
Individuals in Referral Process	0
Successful Graduates	0
Terminations within the first 60 days of acceptance	0
Total Number of Terminations	0

The OWI Court target population will be individuals that have an OWI 4th with a B.A.C of .15 and above. Judge John Zakowski is scheduled to oversee the OWI Treatment Court.

Brown County Diversion Program (Numbers are from 10/2016)

Category	Number
Total Participants to Date	126
Current Participants	58
Successful Graduates/Completed	63
Total Number of Terminations	7

The purpose of the Brown County Diversion program is to divert low risk or first time offenders away from the criminal justice system. This is done by addressing the "root" of the problem that led to the criminal activity. All referrals come for the District Attorney's office for consideration.

BROWN COUNTY HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Treatment Alternatives and Diversion
300 E. Walnut St.
Green Bay, WI 54301

Phone (920) 391-4849 Fax (920) 391-4888

**Brown County Treatment Court Numbers- As of 2/12/18**

Court	Active Participants	Case Manager	Soft Cap
Heroin Court	27	Ally Heiser	25-35
Veterans Court	26	Laura Hettman/DOC	25-35
Mental Health Court	19	Lori White	20-25
Drug Court	23	Laura Hettmann	25-35
Diversion	64	Mark Vanden Hoogen	

Referral List: Heroin Court- 4/ Veterans Court- 3/ MHC- 4/ Drug Court- 8

Treatment Court Phases/Requirements

Phase I- The primary focus of this Phase is working towards stabilization and getting set up with service providers. Participants are required to meet weekly with Case Manager, Probation Agent, and Treatment Court Judge.

Phase II- The primary focus of Phase is to utilize recovery skills to maintain sobriety and work on the individualized Program Plan. Participants are required to report bi-weekly with Case Manager, Probation Agents, and Treatment Court Judge.

Phase III- The primary focus of this Phase is maintain sobriety and recovery in order to live a chemical-free and crime-free lifestyle. Participants are working towards obtaining living wage employment and stable employment. Participants are required to report every three weeks with Case Manager, Probation Agent, and Treatment Court Judge.

Phase IV- The primary focus is stability and maintaining recovery. Participants will be maintaining stable housing and employment. Participants are required to report monthly to Case Manager, Probation Agent, and Treatment Court Judge.

Diversion- The primary focus of the program is to address the root cause that brought the individual into the criminal justice system and then work to divert them from future involvement. This program is designed for low risk/need participants. Participants are required at minimum to meet monthly with the Case Manager.



Treatment Court	Total Number Served to Date
Heroin Court	52
Veterans Court	79
Mental Health Court	47
Drug Court	118

Treatment Court Numbers from around the State

County	Court Type	Current Number	Cap
Sauk	Drug	18	20
Sheboygan	Not Specified	15	No Cap
Douglas	Not Specified	4	5
Trempealeau	Hybrid	17	25
Monroe	OWI	17	25
Waupaca	Not Specified	5	20
Pierce	Drug Court	9	No Cap
Pierce	OWI	5	No Cap
St. Croix	Drug	9	25
Wood	Hybrid	35	35
Washburn	Not Specified	8	15
Chippewa	Hybrid	9	25
Racine	Not Specified	30	30
Burnett	Not Specified	7	15
Barron	Not Specified	11	16
Columbia	OWI	14	21
Walworth	Drug	23	25
Walworth	OWI	32	No Cap
Dane	OWI	60	60
La Crosse	Veteran's	9	30
Grant	OWI	13	20
Grant	Drug	6	10
Winnebago	Drug	27	30
Adams	Hybrid	5	10
Green	Not Specified	10	30
Marinette	Drug	17	20
Jefferson	ATC?	25	40
Jefferson	Drug	11	40
Forrest, Oneida, Vilas	Not Specified	9	20
Portage	Drug	13	20
Ashland	Not Specified	28	30
Outagamie	Veteran	5	No Cap
Rusk	Hybrid	7	12
Portage	Not Specified	13	20
Manitowoc	Drug	6	No Cap

The average number of participants per Treatment Court across the State is 14.94

Brown County Treatment Court Statistics

Heroin Court

Police Calls/Contacts (Prior Heroin Court)	Jail Placements (Prior Heroin Court)	Police Calls/Contacts (During/Post Heroin Court)	Jail Placements (During/Post Heroin Court)
1047	408	88	137 (25 post Heroin Court)

There was a 92% decrease in Police Calls/Contacts during and after completion of Heroin Treatment Court. There was a 67% decrease of jail placements during and after completion Heroin Court. If you only factor in the numbers post Heroin Court when they have moved out of the treatment portion of recovery there is a 94% decrease in jail placements.

Veterans Treatment Court

Police Calls/Contacts (Prior VTC)	Jail Placements (Prior VTC)	Police Calls/Contacts (During/Post VTC)	Jail Placements (During/Post VTC)
522	245	85	118 (23 post VTC)

There was an 84% decrease in Police Calls/Contacts during and after completion of VTC. There was a decrease 52% in jail placements during and after VTC. If you only factor in the numbers post VTC when they have moved out of the treatment portion of recovery there is a 91% decrease in jail placements.

Mental Health Court

Police Calls/Contacts (Prior MHC)	Jail Placements (Prior MHC)	Police Calls/Contacts (During/Post MHC)	Jail Placements (During/Post MHC)
1363	454	110	49 (35 post MHC)

There was a 92% decrease in Police Calls/Contact during and after completion of MHC. There was a decrease of 90% of jail placements during and after MHC. If you only factor in the number post MHC when they have moved out of the treatment portion of recovery there is a 93% decrease in jail placements.

Drug Court

Police Calls/Contacts (Prior Drug Court)	Jail Placements (Prior Drug Court)	Police Calls/Contacts (During/Post Drug Court)	Jail Placements (During/Post Drug Court)
934	405	84	145 (44 post Drug Court)

There was a 91% decrease in Police Calls/Contacts during and after completion of Drug Court. There was a decrease of 65% in jail placements during and after Drug Court. If you only factor in the numbers post Drug Court when they have moved out of the treatment portion of recovery there is a 90% decrease in jail placements.

Total of All Brown County Treatment Courts

Police Calls/Contacts (Prior Treatment Court)	Jail Placements (Prior Treatment Court)	Police Calls/Contacts (During/Post Treatment Court)	Jail Placements (During/Post Treatment Court)
3866	1512	367	449

Overall when you factor in all of the Treatment Courts there is a 91% decrease in Police Calls/Contacts and a decrease of 71% in Jail Placements during/after Treatment Courts. If you only factor in numbers post Treatment Court there is a decrease of 92% for Jail Placements.

NOTES FOR BARBARA VANDEN BOOGART PRESENTATION ON WIND – PRESIDENT OF BCCRWE

While individuals from the BCCRWE have submitted numerous important documents to this county in the last eight years, it is doubtful that any have been as awaited and welcomed by so many not only in Brown Co. but also worldwide, as are the documents that I'm about to submit this evening. It is also likely that the wind industry has in this present day not dreaded a document so much as this either.

I am about to read to you a statement concerning the study, a brief excerpt from the study, and a statement from our organization concerning the study and how it needs to impact decisions made in protecting victims in Shirley Wind. I will be submitting to you a copy of the paper from the study itself and a copy of an interview with the acoustical expert Steven Cooper that conducted the study.

The statement title is:

LAB TEST CONFIRMS INAUDIBLE WIND TURBINE SOUND CAUSES ADVERSE IMPACTS ON PEOPLE

Inaudible sound pulsations occurring at infrasonic rates emitted by wind turbines has been shown to cause perceptible sensations in a landmark laboratory experiment. The results of research by Steven Cooper, an acoustician from Australia were presented at the December 2017 Acoustical Society of America Conference in New Orleans.

Mr. Cooper's paper shows that:

1. He can reproduce in his laboratory the acoustic characteristics of wind turbine sound pressure pulsations occurring at infrasonic rates found in homes of people living near utility scale wind turbines, who have filed complaints of adverse sensations and health effects.

2. These inaudible acoustic conditions reliably trigger in self-identified "sensitive people" sensations and adverse effects associated with the complaints by people who live near the footprint of utility scale wind turbines.

Wind turbine sound emissions consisting of dynamically modulated pressure pulsations at infrasonic rates synchronized to the Blade Pass Frequency, have been shown to cause sensations and other adverse effects under controlled laboratory conditions.

Alternate explanations, such as the so- called "NOCEBO" effect, are no longer acceptable as counter arguments, since direct cause and effect has been established.

Now for the brief excerpts from the study paper itself.

To address the perception of persons who may be considered sensitized to wind turbine noise and examine the claim of residents sensing the operation of the turbines without actually hearing the noise, a series of experiments were undertaken utilizing persons in Australia who have been identified as sensitive to wind turbine noise; and low frequency noise that exhibits pulsations occurring at an infrasonic rate (test group one).

For the levels that were generated, the testing was undertaken in accordance with Australian Standard AS1269.4 Occupational Noise Management, Part 4 Auditory assessment [21] and the testing conducted in accordance with ASA, Ethical Principles of the Acoustical Society of America for Research Involving Human and Non-Human Animals in Research and Publishing Presentation [22]. An observer was present in the reverberation room during testing. The testing was conducted as multiple blind study tests. At no point were any of the participants advised what signal {if any} was being applied.

After a period of between 45 seconds to 3 minutes, all the nine people in test group 1 could sense the presence of wind turbine signal on 100% of the occasions in which the signal was presented, even though they were unable to hear the signal. At no point in time did any of the test subjects detect any audible signal. {If I Barbara , may interject at this point. There was a second test group, [the control group] comprised of another nine individuals that had not been identified as particularly sensitive to wind turbine noise} That is the end of my interjection. I will now resume with the rest of the excerpt.

The control group were exposed to the same test set up. After a period of some two minutes, two people {including one, a very distinguished Australian acoustician} could identify sensation, whilst the remainder of the control group never detected any sensation.

That is the end of the excerpt from the study paper.

I'd like to draw your attention to the fact that several years ago a teenager that lived in the Shirley Wind area, gave testimony that she could identify when the turbines were on and when they were off based on adverse sensations without being able to see or hear the turbines. Her mother described one such incident with this teenager on the film footage of Shirley Wind victims that can be viewed on You Tube. That family, along with two other families, eventually

abandoned their homes as a result of adverse health impacts. There are other residents that can sense the operation of the turbines as well, to varying degrees.

I'd like to move on now to read the statement from the BCCRWE.

There was an important decade long NASA governmental study between 1975 and 1985 on industrial wind turbines conducted by a team of researchers lead by Neil Kelly. This study generated numerous complaints of annoyance from sensations experienced by residents in proximity to the test turbine facility. Just a reminder, the definition in this circumstance for annoyance is the medical definition referring to adverse health impacts, not mild emotional irritation. This study also resulted in a notification to the Industrial Wind Industry in 1987, of ILFN emissions and the accompanying annoyance.

It appears that like the tobacco industry, the wind industry has obscured the knowledge of the harmful impacts of their products through the emissions for decades. Current day policies regarding exposure to the noxious emissions of cigarettes require protection to avoid harm and discomfort in public places. Unfortunately at this moment there isn't any protection for families in the Shirley Wind area from the acoustical trespass and intrusion into their own homes and on their own property from the noxious ILFN emissions documented to be from the turbines at frequencies known to cause adverse health impacts.

The Brown County Human Services Committee, the Board of Health, the Health Director, and the Health officer have now been provided with evidence of direct causal link, in addition to over 45 peer reviewed documents regarding IWTs and health impacts, field study measurements, sworn statements and affidavits, direct letters written specifically to County officials by some of the nation's and even world's top experts in this field, including Steven Cooper the acoustical expert whose study I'm providing you with tonight. There's even a medical code now to address the adverse impacts of vertigo resulting from ILFN exposure along with numerous other studies.

This county has in the recent past courageously and correctly declared the Shirley Wind Turbines to be a HUMAN HEALTH HAZARD in an effort to fulfill its duty to protect its residents and it is supported by an overwhelming body of scientific evidence, much of which was just enumerated to you, as well as being supported by numerous experts. The BCCRWE {Brown CO. Citizens for Responsible Wind Energy}, which is a non-profit organization, has cooperated to the highest measure in providing accurate scientific proof of adverse health impacts, in order to assist the county in awareness, knowledge, and education, but also as evidence to move forward to take the necessary action and measures to provide real relief and resolution to the problem of the emissions causing acoustical assault on Brown Co. residents.

We as an organization plan to continue that cooperation, however there is an understandable and growing expectation by residents that Brown Co. officials will not just accumulate a vast body of evidence, but will in the near future act upon that evidence with the same level of courage and moral and intellectual integrity that the Board of Health did in its declaration of the turbines being a HHH, and will now additionally go the necessary step further in enforcing it to fulfill its duty to protect the residents . The residents will be eagerly awaiting your response to rescue them from their plight. It appears that for those possessing intellectual integrity, that all obsticals, reasons or excuses to not do so, based on lack of possession of valid scientific evidence , have been removed. Thank you.

Brown County Drug Alliance Proposal – 2018

The objectives and strategies listed below are being proposed by the Drug Alliance in order to coordinate efforts with Beyond Health's 2018-2020 Community Health Improvement Plan and the Alcohol and Drug Task Force.

Objectives & Strategies with a Youth Focus

AWARENESS
Objective 1: Increase understanding and skills related to the risks and harms of substances.
Strategy 1.1: Change perceptions of risk/harm of youth substance use/abuse.
Strategy 1.2: Implement parent education opportunities to build skills and offer support.
Strategy 1.3: Work with community partners to provide 2 Naloxone trainings by 6/1/2018.
ACCESS
Objective 2: Reduce access to substances of abuse.
Strategy 2.1: Prevent access to substances of abuse.
Strategy 2.2: Promote the availability of Prescription Drug Takeback Events in Brown County.
Strategy 2.3: Establish means to secure and dispose of prescription drugs at home.
POLICY
Objective 3: Change community attitudes, behaviors and beliefs regarding substance use and abuse.
Strategy 3.1: Review municipal policies and protocols for adopting best practices.
Strategy 3.2: Apply for Drug Free Communities Grant Funding by spring of 2019.
Strategy 3.3: Identify and recruit new Alliance members.

The work being done through these objectives and strategies are in conjunction with the Alliance for Wisconsin Youth and state-targeted opioid response funding.